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December 8, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870



To Washington via New York for Nation-Wide Suffrage

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Subscription \$1.00

Published Weekly Throughout the Year

171 Madison Avenue

New York City



THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-quarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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On to Washington!

Today the suffrage hosts are assembling in person and by proxy, in Washington, D. C., for the

49th Annual Convention of the
National American Woman Suffrage Association

The Place is Poli's Theatre

The Date is December 11-15

The Particular Purpose Is

To Insure the Passage of the
Federal Suffrage Amendment

By the

Sixty-fifth Congress

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PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1900, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

December 8, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Our Country 'Tis of Thee!

IS it a poor ambition that is animating the women of America when they insist so earnestly, so unceasingly, that they, too, be allowed to enter into the kingdom of full citizenship within America's borders?

Is it a demerit to value full American citizenship so highly? Is it un-American to want, so deeply and so truly, to be all-American?

From all over the United States to-day women are converging on Washington fired by that ambition and a-thrill with the determination to get that sort of citizenship. For years on top of years they have been fired by that same ambition and a-thrill with that same determination. And the years have but kindled and rekindled the fire and the thrill.

America never
had so eager a



body thronging on the electorate as these women at her gates. She never had a group so overwhelming in numbers, she never had the chance to incorporate into her body politic so much of constructive force at one stroke.

Women love their country; they build with and for country. What they are asking of the country is only that to which the country owes its reason for being—the right of self-government. Shall the country belittle them; shall it betray itself by

keeping them longer on the land of political recognition of the United and true friend of measure, with measure,

outside, in the hinter-
tion? With the Presi-
States, tried—much tried—
suffrage, naming it a war
Europe committed to it as a war
with the people of the country show-
ing at the polls that it is part and parcel
of their mounting democratic sentiment,
and that they see in it an added means for
the country's welfare, the question knocks
squarely at the doors of the 65th Congress.

Organization versus Chaos

THE Jews feel that the prospect of realization for the hopes of the Zionists has been suddenly brought much nearer by the recent promise of the British government. Some of them find it hard to adjust their minds to the great change. The Boston Jewish Advocate says editorially:

"The Jews have been so used to thinking in space wherever the collective Jewish issue was involved; they had behind them so many generations of sad experience, of bending the knee and bowing the head, of temporizing, of receiving favors, of being treated as the world's rather hopeless step-child, that it was exceedingly difficult to get the average Jew to understand that all things are possible when a standard of manhood is set up and organization replaces chaos."

Some of the old suffragists have a somewhat similar feeling, now that the prospect of the nation-wide suffrage amendment has suddenly been brought so much nearer. When Mrs. Catt last year told us that we were approaching the close of the long struggle; that in two years, if we did our duty, it might be all over: when she said emphatically, "It is the end"—some of us found it hard to realize the fact. We have to adjust our minds to the new situation. The victory has come closer as organization has replaced chaos in the national suffrage movement; and in order that it may arrive quickly and surely, organization must replace chaos in every Congressional district where chaos has still been allowed to prevail. Now is the time to put the matter through.

A. S. B.

A Notable Convert

THE conversion of Dr. Lyman Abbott to woman suffrage is the most striking event of its kind since the coming over of Mr. Asquith. Next we shall expect to hear of Everett P. Wheeler and Elihu Root falling into line. But we are ready to welcome them and any number more.

At the end of Josephine Preston Peabody's beautiful poem on St. Francis of Assisi and the wolf, the saint with the penitent wolf behind him, stands in the door with a lamp in his hand, and calls into the dark, "Come, little brother wolves, any and all of you that are out there in the forest, come to the light; come in out of the cold!" These are not the words—we quote from memory—but that is the general idea. Every one who has seen the light, even at the eleventh hour, can be admitted into the suffrage fold. And there are bound to be a crowd of applicants.

A. S. B.

Guanajuato, Where Women Vote

THE one state in Mexico which has formally conceded equal suffrage to women is a rich and beautiful section of the country. The Guanajuato silver mines have produced fabulous quantities of the white metal. Alden Buell Case in his recently published "Thirty Years with the Mexicans" tells of one fortunate miner who "paved the sixty yards of street from his house to the church, when his son was christened, with silver bars for the procession to pass over. From the Government mint, located there, come millions of silver pesos, which circulate not only throughout Mexico, but in China and in other parts of the Far East."

Guanajuato City is the capital of this rich silver mining country and has a population of about 70,000. Mr. Case quotes the ecstatic description of this city by Reau Campbell in her "Travels in Mexico": "Quaintest spot and most delightful under the sun! The little city of Guanajuato—may its name be written in letters of gold!—has succeeded in charming away the few remaining senses which this enchanting Mexico has left us. A city upon the mountains, a fortified place set upon the side of heights so steep that the houses seem fastened to the rock rather than resting upon it, and a misstep on the dizzy uppermost level of the narrow, steep streets would precipitate the unlucky one into the midst of some plaza three or four hundred feet below. A lovely, bewildering spot full of lanes and archways and winding, twisting market-places, with a crowd of picturesque people selling every oddity under the sun under a screen of matting; with a crossing, an interlacing of narrow paved ways which give at every ten steps the effect of a kaleidoscope with a vista of infinite beauty and novelty at every turning."

Mr. Case, who has lived in Mexico for a generation, believes the people to be noble and progressive. The majority of them in every state he reports to be much disgusted with the long continuance of disquietude and revolution. Doubtless when the smoke of battle clears away it will be discovered that many such progressive movements as the granting of suffrage to women in Guanajuato have been already established.

As to Suffrage in Holland

AN inspiring evidence that women are at last regarded as people has been made manifest by the very general interpretation put upon the recent press dispatches which said that "universal suffrage" had been adopted by the States General of Holland and approved by Queen Wilhelmina. The interpretation was that if it was universal it must include women. So far has America progressed in recent days! But the facts are, so far as the N. A. W. S. A. has heard, that only "passive" suffrage is secured to the women of Holland by the bill. That is to say, Dutch women have been given the right to be elected to office, but not to elect. They can even be elected to Parliament, but they can't vote for anything or anybody. Theirs is passive, as distinguished from active suffrage. However, an old-time constitutional impediment that expressly excluded women from the suffrage has been removed and it is expected that Holland's women will next secure the passage of a law whereby they may be electors as well as elected.

The Royal Belgian Suffragist

WHEN the war shall have ended and brave little Belgium shall have been given back her land, one of the first things she will do as a restored nation will be to grant universal suffrage to the women of Belgium. Such is the prophecy made recently by the King of Belgium when meeting the United States Congressmen on their tour of France and Belgium.

King Albert is a warm supporter of equal suffrage, and has no hesitation in saying that the granting of universal suffrage would be one of the first internal reforms which Belgium would establish in the Kingdom. His Majesty is quoted as saying, "The women have won that right for themselves in this war."

Dr. Shaw a Voter

AFTER the New York victory, regret was expressed in these columns that it had not enfranchised Dr. Shaw, who had worked so long and so hard for the cause. The present writer had forgotten that Dr. Shaw some time ago transferred her legal residence from Pennsylvania to New York. Dr. Shaw is at present a voting citizen, entitled to cast her ballot for all officers, from the highest to the lowest. All suffragists must be glad of the fact.

A. S. B.

A Good Example

THE British House of Commons, by unanimous vote, has extended municipal suffrage to married women, by amendment to the Representation of the People Bill.

This shows a gratifying growth of liberality and good sense. John Stuart Mill said the average Englishman of his day was not educated up to the point of being willing to live with an equal. John Quincy Adams said that a strong argument could be made in favor of suffrage for widows and unmarried women, but that "wife suffrage" would be an enormity.

In Scotland and Ireland, married women have had municipal suffrage for many years, but on such qualifications that only a

few of them possessed it. The right has now been given to Englishwomen on a much broader basis.

In discussing the various proposals for woman suffrage that have been broached in England, suffrage speakers have often been asked by workingmen whether the proposed bill would enfranchise their wives; and the speakers say that in the early years the questioners wanted to make sure that it would not, but in later years they wanted to make sure that it would.

To the credit of American men, they have never treated marriage as a disqualification. In the United States, wherever any form of suffrage has been conferred upon women, from Presidential suffrage down to the school vote, it has always been conferred upon married and single women alike.

In England, the unanimity of the recent vote extending municipal suffrage to wives shows that the widows and single women have not made a bad use of their votes during the past 48 years, and it also shows how nearly dead is the old prejudice against woman suffrage. It ought to give an impetus to the movement for the Federal Amendment. There is no valid distinction to be drawn between municipal and full suffrage; and American men will hardly be willing to admit that American women cannot be trusted with a power that English men are willing to bestow on millions of English women.

A. S. B.

Antis Outdo Bolsheviks

THERE is a curious likeness between the methods of the anti-suffragists and those of the Bolsheviks, who are just now being called by every denunciatory name.

For years, when anything untoward happened in an equal suffrage state, the opponents of equal rights said it showed that government by men and women was a failure. Ten thousand Russian refugees lived for a time in the United States, and saw many untoward things here; and after the outbreak of the revolution they went back to Russia and reported that republican government as carried on in the United States was a failure. If the anti-suffragists were right, the Bolsheviks were right; for they could point to more bad things in the United States as a whole than the anti-suffragists could show in the limited number of states where women were voters.

In fact, the antis outdid the Bolsheviks; for the antis actually claimed that the old régime was better than the new; whereas none of the Bolsheviks, so far as heard from, preferred an autocracy to a republic. Their point of view was that such a republic as existed in America was unsatisfactory, and that the public welfare demanded a republic on much more radical lines.

A thing in process of evolution may be very far from perfect without therefore being a failure. The anti-suffragists forgot this and they forgot it with much less to drive them to such forgetfulness than the Bolsheviks had. The Russian refugees in the United States were most of them very poor, and they knew by painful experience all the ways in which our great republic still fails to safeguard the welfare of the poorest part of its population. They knew all about Triangle fires, and food profiteering, and the frequent misuse of the police and the

courts in labor dispute. They knew about a thousand things that are hardly realized by the comfortable and well-to-do.

"The toad beneath the harrow knows
Exactly where each tooth-point goes."

Some of them had read in the press synopses of the last government report on industrial conditions showing that nearly half of the male wage-workers in the United States were earning only about \$500 a year; and many of themselves and of their friends were in that category. They had seen the whole seamy side of life in this country, and had suffered from it. The leading anti-suffragists, on the other hand, when they jumped to hasty and unjust conclusions, had not the excuse that they were in a state of suffering. Most of them were very comfortable. They were well educated, so far as book education goes. They were like the peppery woman in Charles Reade's story, "Very Hard Cash," who acknowledged that she had "behaved like a fool, without even the excuse of being one."

A. S. B.

Snapping the Snake

ANYONE who wanted a good laugh in pre-election days had only to compare some of the theories of the anti-suffragists with their practice.

As election time approaches fervent appeals are always sent out by all the political parties, urging the men of their own political stripe to register and vote. Scorn is heaped upon the "slacker" who will not take the trouble to cast a ballot for the sake of his country, his city, or his state. Praise is given to the good citizen who will not allow anything to keep him from the polls. There is not the remotest hint that the casting of an honest vote can be degrading or demoralizing. These exhortations are found even in the mouths of the politicians most hostile to equal rights. Yet for years these same gentlemen have been assuring women that if they cast a ballot they would become corrupted and depraved.

When Mrs. Catt was a little girl growing up on a farm, her brother used to catch a harmless snake, take it by the tail and snap it close to her ear in order to scare her. For some time the trick succeeded. Then the little girl, who already had a good head of her own, reflected that the snake must be harmless, or her brother would not dare to handle it. Subduing her tremors she caught a snake of the same kind, and secretly practised snapping it. Then she snapped it suddenly close to her brother's ear. He never tried to frighten her in that way again.

The wisest and most high-minded men vote without fearing to be hurt by it, and most of them want women to vote, too. When the less intelligent or less high-minded try to scare their sisters by telling them it will wreck their morals, it is either the blindness of prejudice or a case of pure "camouflage."

A. S. B.

Can You Believe Your Eyes?

"Thus, without any fuss and feathers, quietly, intelligently, with practical good sense, the women voters are taking their first steps in party organization and political life."—*New York Times*.

Pre-Convention Activities

MANY suffragists are already on the ground in Washington, and pre-convention activities may be said to have begun on the day Congress opened, December 20. Massachusetts and Indiana were among the earliest states to have representatives of their delegations present. Interest in the federal suffrage amendment has greatly heightened women's general interest in Congress, and it is doubtful if the nation's law-makers have any more eager watchers and listeners than the women visitors at Washington during congressional sessions.

Suffrage leaders are saying that the December 12-15 convention at Poli's may be the last the National will ever hold in Washington, for they believe Congress will pass the federal woman suffrage amendment at this session. As this amendment has been the National's goal throughout the fifty years of its existence, the organization will then transfer its activities to other fields than Washington—first, to the state Legislatures, where the amendment must be ratified, and then to the proper utilization of the vote it will have secured for the women of the country.

Monday, December 10, ushers in the meeting of the executive council of the National, at suffrage headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue. Executive conferences will continue throughout the day on Tuesday. As already announced in the *Woman Citizen*, Tuesday evening, the 11th, the delegates will be formally welcomed to Washington by a reception in their honor at the Willard Hotel, where the hostesses will be Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Thomas W. Gregory, Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Mrs. David F. Houston, Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, Mrs. James R. Mann, and Mrs. Philip Pitt Campbell. This event, with eight ladies of the cabinet and the wives of two prominent members of the House in the receiving line, will be distinguished as a brilliant social affair as well as for its political significance.

The convention proper will be opened at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, December 12, by the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Even at this early date an unusually large and representative attendance upon the convention is assured. Partial lists of state delegations include the following:

ILLINOIS DELEGATES

Mrs. Robert D. Cunningham, Evanston Political Equality League, president; Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Suffrage Amendment Alliance, president; Dr. Anna Blount, Evanston Political Equality League.

Chicago Equal Suffrage Association

Mrs. James W. Morrison, president; Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Jacob Baur, first vice-president; Miss Caroline Kirkland, second vice-president; Mrs. Augustus Peabody, Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Chicago, president; Mrs. George Bass, Chicago; Mrs. Geo. A. Soden, Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, Mrs. Samuel Slade, Mrs. Lyman A. Walton, Miss Florence

King, Mrs. Blanche B. West, Bushnell, three women from Galena, Mrs. Chas. Webster, Mrs. H. M. Stryker, and Mrs. E. O. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Coolley, Danville, Mrs. Lillian Danskin, Jacksonville, Mrs. Louis E. Yager, Oak Park.

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES

There will be about fifty, among them Mrs. Louis Jerome Johnson, Cambridge, Mrs. John C. Lee, Wellesley, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. Theresa Crowley, Mrs. B. F. Pitman, Mrs. Glendower Evans.

RHODE ISLAND DELEGATES

Mrs. Burton M. Jenks and Mrs. Sara Algeo head the list.

INDIANA DELEGATES

Mrs. R. E. Edwards, of Peru, president of the Woman's Franchise League, and Mrs. Horace Stillwell, of Anderson, are among those who have come early and will stay late.

CONNECTICUT DELEGATES

Miss Katherine Ludington, the new state president, Mrs. Josepha Whitney, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, and Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees are first on the list.

VIRGINIA DELEGATES

Thirty-nine in all are promised. Among them are Mrs. John H. Lewis, Lynchburg, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Mrs. E. G. Kidd, Richmond, Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher, Richmond, Miss Lucinda Terry, Roanoke, Mrs. John Skelton Williams, and Mrs. Louise Collier Willcox, Norfolk.

WISCONSIN DELEGATES

Mrs. Theodora Youmans, Waukesha, president of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh, Congressional chairman, Miss Harriet F. Bain, Kenosha, chairman of finance, and Miss Emma Robinson, treasurer, will all be there.

KANSAS DELEGATES

Representing the Kansas Equal Suffrage will be Mrs. C. H. Brooks, Wichita, the new president, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson, vice-president, and Mrs. Catherine Hoffman, Enterprise.

MAINE DELEGATES

Mrs. W. R. Pattangall, Augusta, Mrs. George W. Bass, Wilton, Mrs. Frank Mills, Portland, Mrs. S. H. Boardman, Augusta, Mrs. D. M. Lawrence, Rockland, Mrs. Eugene Chamberlain, Brunswick, are coming.

SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATES

South Carolina's Equal Suffrage League will be officially represented by Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, Cheraw, president, Mrs. Leroy Springs, Lancaster, the League's treasurer, and Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, Columbia, chairman of Legislative and Congressional work.

NEW YORK DELEGATES

The "Party" will be nearly intact in its official representation, Mrs. Whitehouse heading a list that includes Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Arthur Livermore,



HON. JOHN E. RAKER, OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JOHN E. RAKER
DEMOCRAT, 2ND DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

JUDGE RAKER is one of the members of the House who has introduced the federal suffrage amendment, and the resolution to create a Suffrage Committee was also known by his name. As a Californian and a true believer, he is a ready and ardent advocate of woman suffrage in Congress at all times. It was he who took charge of the petition to the Rules Committee, asking for the creation of the special suffrage committee, to which were secured the signatures of nearly a hundred members of Congress. He also conducted the hearing before the Rules Committee for the advocates of the resolution. Judge Raker, formerly of the Superior Court of California and a well-known criminal lawyer, has been a member of Congress since 1908. He will be found among the most active workers for the suffrage amendment in the next session.

Mrs. F. J. Tone, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Mrs. Wm. Belknap, Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, Miss Alice Morgan Wright, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip.

The Chairmen of Sections who will attend are: Miss Adella Potter, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. W. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Henry Bull, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Miss Katherine D. Blake and Mrs. John Blair.

Among the Campaign District Chairmen coming are: Mrs. Fred Eddy, Miss Leila Slott, Mrs. Robt. Ford, Mrs. Danforth, of the 7th, Mrs. T. Wright, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Geo. Notman, Mrs. Sharp, of the 12th, Mrs. Henry White Cannon, Mrs. Rumsey, Buffalo, and Miss Harriet May Mills, Syracuse.

All the borough chairmen will be there: Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Brooklyn, Mrs. David R. Rodger, Queens, Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer, Bronx, Mrs. Wm. G. Wilcox, Richmond, and Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Manhattan.

State Presidents and State Work



MISS KATHERINE LUDINGTON,
New President of Connecticut Woman Suffrage Assn.

ONE thing the suffragists of Pennsylvania are determined—the German American Alliance shall have no power in the 1919 Legislature of that state. Mrs. John O. Miller, acting president, and since elected president, in her address to the forty-ninth annual convention held at Pittsburgh the last week in November, said that pro-German interests were active in the 1917 Legislature to such an extent that they controlled a number of votes. She called upon the suffrage association to see that these interests did not have the power in the next Legislature.

"The entire strength of this organization must be thrown to defeat certain types of politicians in various counties throughout the state," said Mrs. Miller. "We cannot hope to carry on the war with the least possible loss of life and treasure, if we cannot run our commonwealth efficiently and patriotically."

Patriotism was the keynote of all the addresses which featured the program. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt closed her address on women and democracy with an appeal to the men of Pennsylvania to give the women of that state the right to vote by working for the Federal Amendment that will give the women of the nation the ballot.

The Federal Amendment resolution passed by the convention was to the effect that they would urge the President of the United States, the members of Congress, and all citizens of the country to act in concert to have the federal woman suffrage amendment passed by Congress at this session and ratified by the Legislatures of the various states.

The convention pledged its support to the government in all avenues of war service and endorsed war time prohibition, urging the discontinuance of the manufacture of all alcoholic beverages.

After a full discussion of the matter the convention resolved "to repudiate the mistaken methods of the pickets."

The officers chosen for the year are: President, Mrs. John O. Miller, of Pittsburgh; vice-president, Mrs. Lewis L. Smith, of Stratford; secretary, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, of Milford, and treasurer, Mrs. Robert Mills Beach, of Bellefonte.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES C. CANTRILL was unable to speak at the annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association held at Lexington, December 1 and 2, because of the opening of Congress on December 3. In expressing his regret to Mrs. John Glover South, state president, Mr. Cantrell said, "It has been a great pleasure to me to have been of assistance in bringing about the establishment of a suffrage committee in the House of Representatives. I have given careful consideration to the question of suffrage and as a citizen of Kentucky and as a member of the Congress of the United States, I feel that it is my duty to assist your organization in every way possible in securing suffrage for the women of the United States. As a member of the Committee on Rules and as a member of Congress, I will do everything in my power to bring about this result."

THE members of the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association have no acquaintance with the word "rest." There is always something stirring in the suffrage camp in Birmingham. Just recently they have had a lecture by Mrs. Nellie McClung, a "Glory Luncheon" to celebrate the New York victory and this week sees them in the midst of the big bazaar for which such elaborate preparations have been going on for months. Then, too, Congressman Jeannette Rankin was on the lecture program at Birmingham.

The "Glory Luncheon" was held at the Southern Club and was attended by both men and women. The speakers were Senator Oscar W. Underwood and Congressman George Huddleston, Mrs. Solon Jacobs of the National Suffrage board and Mrs. C. M. Spencer, who has done such splendid service in handling the suffrage press work. What the New York victory means to the rest of the country was the theme of the talks. Mrs. Jacobs introduced all present to the Federal Amendment with such brilliant success that the talk closed with the rousing cheers of the guests who realized that the Federal Amendment drive was launched.



MRS. ANDREAS UELAND,
Re-elected President of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Assn.

THE underlying thought in the minds of the majority that suffrage by Federal Amendment would find small favor in the southern states is being refuted, as state after state below the Mason and Dixon line holds its annual suffrage convention and passes with enthusiasm a strong resolution calling upon their representatives in Congress to support the Federal Amendment.

The Georgia Equal Suffrage Party, in convention at Augusta the last of November, passed a resolution which said, "We demand the nation-wide enfranchisement of women, upon equal terms with men, and urge the immediate adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution." The resolution was embodied in a telegram sent to President Wilson.

The convention also resolved to aid the government in all ways possible tending to keep clean the army camps from social vice. The White Cross Relief plan was endorsed.

For more than a hundred years Georgia has been offering to the young men of her state university and college education through her state educational institutions, but in all this century of time no provision has been made by the state to offer the same advantages to its young women. In the meantime the requirements for higher positions for professional life have been raised until higher education has become imperative. To get this the young women, at great expense and often inconvenience, have been obliged to go to other state universities and colleges. The Georgia Equal Suffrage Party entered a formal protest against this "narrow, illiberal, unjust policy" that has kept the doors of its state university so long closed to women and pledges its energies and influence to secure the admission of women to the University at an early date, under such provision as may seem wise and just to the women themselves.

This demand for the open door policy is general among the women of Georgia and no effort will be spared to right this archaic state of affairs.



LOU ROGERS

ME, TOO, UNCLE !!



What We Are Fighting For

EVERY now and then it is solemnly suggested over in Europe that the Allies set forth their aims. Say what they are fighting for.

As if they might have forgotten! Or might never have had a clear idea!

Can it be possible that after America, too, has had three years of war, we shall have that question propounded here? Is there any doubt in anybody's mind, can there ever be any doubt in anybody's mind as to what America is fighting for? Shall we grow dull to the issue?

It is not the right of self-government?

The right of the small nation not to be down-trampled by the large?

The right of the individual who submits to authority to have a voice in his own government?

That being true, is it not also true that the struggle of American women for nation-wide suffrage is one and the same with the world struggle, part of it, integral?

Can anybody be so blurred of vision as to think of the suffrage program as separate and apart from the war program?

The war is for democracy. Suffrage is very sign and seal of democracy.

The war is to save to the world the right of self-government. Woman suffrage means exactly that—the right of self-government.

You can help win the war by going to the trenches. You can help win it by Red Cross work. You can help win it by private and public economy.

You can help win it by working for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, so that the crack in America's democratic armor may be made whole.

Whichever way you help, what you are fighting for remains the same—the right of self-government.

You mustn't neglect democracy at home while you go abroad to nurse democracy in Europe.

Better Get Ready and Go Vote With Me

Do the women really want the vote? Will they use this privilege to any extent if they get it? Will they manifest some new and essentially feminine vagaries in politics, or will they divide on the issues in about the same proportion as the men?

I AM not going to attempt the task of answering the above questions for all women collectively; nor do I intend to treat it as an abstract question. I am merely going to tell you my opinion, formed from my own experiences and personal observations. It must necessarily be egotistical, for in order to make you understand why being able to vote in this last contest was a much more momentous affair to me than to most women, I must relate an incident occurring in my childhood:

When the annual event—the Fourth of July—came around, as had long been our family custom, we assembled on my grandfather's lawn to celebrate the great day in the usual manner. All the little folks looked forward with keen anticipation to wearing the white dresses with the gay sashes of red and blue. And the donning of the tricolored paper hats preparatory to the marching and drilling was an event of great delight to our childish minds. We could hardly wait for the evening and its grand climax of fire-works, but had to content ourselves with marching, drilling and hurrahing at every passing vehicle the name of some favorite political candidate, receiving in return, either an answering shout, a smile of sympathy or a deep growl of disgust.

OUR grandfather was a staunch "Whig" and would give us the cue so that, as nearly as possible, we might shout for the one the occupant did not like. At length a solitary old man came in sight riding on a load of stone. "Now," said our mentor, "shout for Millard Fillmore, and wave your flags harder than ever?"

At the right moment, up went the guiding hand, and we hurrahed, shouted ourselves hoarse, and danced with delight, waving our flags frantically.

My grandfather turned away chuckling, as there came back the growl:

"Then you'll hurrah for a d—d Tory."

I ran up to my grandparent and asked, "What is a Tory, Grandpa?"

"Tut, tut, child, you belong to the wrong sex to vote so you don't need to know about that."

"Why did God make me the wrong sex, Grandpa? I think he was mean to do that when I was too little to help myself."

"Child, child, you must not talk that way, it is wicked,"—and so came the usual lecture.

I turned away, abashed at the shocked look on my grandfather's face, and at the stern lecture I received; but instantly there sprang into my mind the vow that somewhere, somehow, sometime, I would vote and show everybody that I was able to vote as well as the right sex. I must confess that, on account of my familiarity with the two words, sin and wickedness, this lecture did not make a strong or lasting impression upon my young mind; but it aroused my curiosity and started two questions that I was forever balancing in my mind:

"Why did God make anyone wrong?" and "Why could I never vote?"

By Sarah Walworth Roach

Then in my eager quest for material to supply a logical answer to these questions, I learned that God did not make a wrong sex; that this was merely an assumption brought about by men's self-assertion. Then I added to my vow this codicil: "I would vote, not just half way, but for the president of my choice."

In school I learned what the contemptuous term, "Tory," signified to all loyal Americans; and in the "Topics of the Times" and "Table Talks" of the magazines I learned many things that do not usually interest the "wrong sex," and young folks not at all. In my family, I became a joke from my habit of always turning first to that part of the magazines.

Thus, I went on up to womanhood, and, a Democrat, I married a Republican. What did that matter, you think; but it did matter in this way: In spite of my husband's jeers at me an account of my views being of no moment as I could not vote, I would argue all questions of the day and thus learned both sides, for at heart he was a suffragist, and his jeers were merely fun at my helplessness in expressing my views on any question of a political nature.

AT length my young son began asking questions about what he heard in the street. Of course I answered them from my Democratic viewpoint. At this my husband protested and said that if I would let politics alone by referring all questions on that subject to him, I might have absolute freedom in bringing up the children in my church—for here again we differed. I agreed to this, but retained the right to talk politics at my own table.

So we argued any question that presented itself. I would ask him about certain men who were candidates for offices, their records and qualifications, etc., and he would say:

"Oh, I don't know, I never heard of them till now."

Then I would say scornfully, "And you, possessing the privilege of choosing the man who is to represent you, are willing to vote for one of whom you know nothing!"

And then I would ask, "Who put his name on the ballot?"

"Oh, the Republican party, of course."

"Then you would vote for any one, rascal or not, who managed to get his name on the ballot?"

"If he were the regular Republican nominee, I should, of course."

THEN I would say:

"Well! If I had a voice in such matters, I would vote for the men who had proved that they were men, and no party could make me vote for a rascal just because he happened to be its nominee. I would not belong to a party I could not trust to put up men who are reputable and whose record either in private or public life would not stand examination."

To this he would reply with a laugh, "I guess on the whole it's a good thing you women cannot vote, if you all feel that way about it."

Notwithstanding such remarks, I soon found that he was beginning to "scratch" his ballot. For many, many years I watched him going

off to the polls on election day alone—while I turned to "rock the cradle."

AT last in July of 1916, I found myself in the state of Washington. It was then too late for me to vote at the primary, but that did not matter, for, being such a stranger to all the state laws as well as to the men running for office, I would not have voted anyway till I could study into the record of each of the candidates. I attended all the speeches made by either side, and read all the papers and pamphlets I could get hold of.

After the primary my husband told me that I had been in the state long enough to vote at the regular election in November, and kept telling me to go and register. Then I found myself in a curious frame of mind. Eager as I had always been for this particular privilege, I found that this preliminary act of registering, I had never thought of. It made me nervous to think of going to the Registering Office alone, and I was foolish enough to ask him what I had to do to register.

The jeering laugh and raillery I heard in reply aroused my ire and I said:

"Oh well, I'll not bother you with any more questions."

"Why! Haven't you posted up on all these things in the long years you have been talking about it?"

To this I made no reply, but resolved to ask a woman friend all about the necessary steps. I felt as a young debutante would when about to make her first entrance into a drawing-room filled with people; though they might be her own friends, looking forward to this event all her life, and making all manner of preparations for this grand beginning to her gay young ladyhood, yet on the very threshold, drawing back in a tremor of dismayed nervousness.

FINALLY, a friend of mine and I went down to the office to register and I swore her to secrecy. Well, I survived and laughed at my own foolishness and thought, "That was nothing; how silly of me!" But, you see, I had always lived in a large city, and many times had been obliged to cross the street on election day to avoid the crowds of rough-looking men around the polling places. So to think of going among them to register alone was an ordeal I had dreaded.

Several times my husband would say at the table:

"You had better go down town today and register, for you haven't many days left," laughing at me mischievously.

I found that silence did not stop his teasing so I replied quietly with a bored air:

"Oh, I don't believe I care to vote after all. It's too much trouble, and what does one vote amount to anyway? There's no gain individually that I can see unless you run for office."

A grin was not what I received in return but a hearty laugh and:

"Your bluff doesn't work worth a cent. You registered the other day and I know it."

"What makes you think so?" I asked in genuine surprise.

"Oh, that was easy. You gave yourself away the other day when you repeated some—"

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The Dollar-a-Year Woman



ANNA COLEMAN LADD *Brugman*

TO be "a dollar-a-year woman!" It's as much as to have won the V. C. It stands for unostentatious sacrifice of the world's few big salaried positions at the call of the country. Washington sees many such men now. They are less dramatic than Rupert Brooke in the trenches or Percy Grainger in khaki leading a military band, but they mean the same—the laying down of individual ambitions for humanity's sake. And the line of trenches filled with such soldiers runs across the seas and up and down the continents.

Two women sculptors of wide reputation have recently come forward, one from Boston and one from Nashville, Tennessee, to offer their artistic skill to the United States government for remodeling the faces of wounded soldiers. They are Anna Coleman Ladd of Boston, Massachusetts, and Belle Kinney of Nashville, Tennessee.

Both are suffragists, both come from unenfranchised states and both are waiting to hear finally whether the government will find places for them.

At the great exhibitions of this country and France, at the National Academy in New York, the Paris Salons, the Chicago Art Museums or the National Sculpture Society, Mrs. Ladd's work has been known for many years. In the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington and in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, her sculptures are permanently on view.

She is also a novelist, the author of "Hie-ronymous Rides" and "The Candid Adventurer." Hitherto she has fixed in bronze and in print her conceptions of beauty. Now she wants to set them forth in human faces, for love of mankind, and because she has a special gift to contribute.

Mrs. Ladd's plan of work has been accepted by Major V. P. Blair of the War Department. It appeals so strongly to Major Blair that he asked her to extend her services to the Allied wounded and a few days ago Mrs. Ladd received a telegram from the Lowther Hackett unit of the Women's Ambulance Drivers of France telling her how urgently her work is wanted over there.

Her plan is to get possession of a photograph of her patient as he was before he was wounded, and from it she will build up the scarred features until they are like the normal face. A plaster cast of the face with its physical defects will be furnished her upon which to model in clay the features as photographed. From the original cast a copper plate mask is to be made and tinted with flesh color. The finished mask will be held to the face by spectacle frames.

A provision that a physician's wife may not engage in work with the army while her husband is also attached to it, may make an obstacle to Mrs. Ladd's acceptance by General Pershing, as her husband, Dr. Raymond Ladd, is now in France, giving special aid to children.

The plan of Miss Belle Kinney of Nashville, Tennessee, differs from Mrs. Ladd's. Miss Kinney was the first woman in the United States to volunteer for her special kind of facial restoration. She is the sister of Dr. De Lam Kinney, a woman dentist who has been giving much time to work on the mouths of soldiers. These two sisters mean to work together for their results, as most of the restoration work heretofore accomplished has been done by dentists.

Very recently Miss Kinney has been assured by the authorities in Washington that her project will be given favorable attention.



BELLE KINNEY *Brugman*

When Miss Kinney takes up her work of restoring faces; she will, like Mrs. Ladd, lay aside great successes in her art. She has been given, it is said, the largest commission for sculptural work ever placed in a woman's hands.

This commission is a series of monuments to the women of the Confederacy, one of which, in bronze, is to be unveiled shortly in Jackson, Mississippi. Then will follow the second cast of the monument in Nashville, Tennessee. Ten

(Continued on page 38)



NELLIE MCCLUNG

Mrs. McClung's New Book

A VIVID picture of the war's effect on the life and thoughts of women in Western Canada is given by Mrs. Nellie L. McClung in her new book, "The Next of Kin, or Those Who Wait and Wonder" (Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, \$1.25 net).

Mrs. McClung herself has a son in the army and so is well qualified to describe the feelings of the "Next of Kin." She shows us the women's patriotism, their heroism, their sacrifices; and the growing determination among the more thoughtful of them to make this war the last. As one mother put it:

"I am willing to give my boy to die for others if I am sure that the others are going to be saved; but I am not willing that he should die in vain. I have made a heavy investment in the cause of Humanity, and I am going to look after it."

She shows the resolution of the women to help the country economize—not only in saving food by the ounce, in the homes, but in stopping some of the big wastes:

"Great new ways of wasting and destroying our resources are going on while the old leaks are all running wide open. More children under five years of age have died since the war than there have been men killed in battle—and largely from preventable 'dirt diseases' and poverty. Now is the time to set in force certain agencies to make good these losses, so far as they can be repaired."

One of the finest chapters is that on Conservation. The author brings graphically before us the distress of a settler's wife about to give birth to a child in a lonely farm house in the snowy wilderness, when her husband finds that the only other woman within many miles is away from home and cannot come to help. There is no aid but the husband and the eleven-year-old daughter, Mary; and the poor woman, who has already lost two babies, is in deadly

(Continued on page 36)

State Support for Federal Amendment

WE women of Illinois, recognizing in the New York suffrage victory the most conspicuous triumph of democracy in America, desire to congratulate our sisters, who through many years have conducted the campaigns of education and perfected an organization which made this result possible.

We believe that the significance of this victory is so clear that it should be made the most powerful engine in passing the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the national constitution and sending it to the state Legislatures as one of the first acts of Congress.

To thus effectuate their victory we pledge our renewed efforts to secure the unanimous support of the Illinois national representatives.

Signed by:

Ella J. Abeel, Elizabeth Hawley Everett, Rosa G. Landauer, Anna Scott Gray, Annie P. Lobdell, Mary M. Betts, Mary P. Smith, Jean Peck Washburn, Catharine W. McCulloch, Minna Farrell Johnson, Maude Radford Warren, Alice E. Moran, Mary Foulke Morrison, Katherine E. Caldwell, Ella S. Stewart, Katherine O. Jones, Ella B. Tucker, M. E. Parker, Mary E. Brundy, F. W. Colburn.

Mary Mars, Ella B. Treliase, Clara M. Wray, Mabel L. Sippy, Anna S. L. Brown, Jessie Ozias Donahue, Edith Mitchell Ennis, Edith Jordan Hall, Jennie W. Hall, S. Grace Nicholes, Celia Parker Woolley, Florence Bennett Peterson, Margaret B. Lord, Gratia Shipman Erickson, Mary Graham Gallery, Maude E. Roulston, Anna E. Blount, M.D., Garreta H. Busey, Nellie Sprague Searing, Ida Ford Hallock.

Clara P. Scippel, Grace V. A. Peabody, Mary Aldis, Lillian Kohlhamer, Jean Ellis Driver, Mary Bliss, Estelle H. B. Boot, Edith Risser McKay, Dora E. Link, Celia M. Howard, Esther A. Dunshee, C. Agnes McHugh, Ada M. Cartwright, Charlotte Foye, Jeanette W. Foye, Lucy S. Stewart, Jane Addams, Grace M. Packard, Mary R. Plummer, Elizabeth Bass.

THE West Virginia State Suffrage Association, which met in convention last month at Fairmount, took a firm stand for the Federal Amendment saying "we pledge ourselves vigorously to co-operate with the National American Woman Suffrage Association in its campaign for the Federal Amendment and to this end we urge our several representatives in Congress to work and vote for said amendment."

Believing women to be peculiarly fitted to hold the newly created office of probation officer for the juvenile courts in the various counties of the state, the convention protested against the condition brought to light by the recent decision of the attorney-general which apparently makes it impossible for a woman to hold such an office in West Virginia because she is not a voter.

Mrs. Ellis A. Yost has retired from the presidency but will remain an important factor in the movement as the member of the National Executive Committee. An editorial comment says: "Mrs. Yost has done much for suffrage in this state, and no matter who the actual leader is when success crowns the effort, Mrs.

Yost will be entitled to a large share of the credit."

The state suffrage association will be officered by Mrs. John L. Ruhl of Clarksburg as president, Mrs. Alfred Hazlett of Wheeling as first vice-president, Mrs. J. Gale Ebert of Parkersburg as second vice-president, Mrs. Frank Mann of Huntington as third vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Paedro of Parkersburg as recording secretary, Dr. Harriett B. Jones of Glendale as corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harriett Schroeder of Grafton as treasurer, and Mrs. Charles Manly of Fairmount as auditor. Mrs. Yost will be the member of the National Executive Committee and Mrs. Edward S. Romine of Wheeling will be chairman of the Congressional Committee.

PATRIOTIC service was the keynote of the annual convention of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, unusual stress being placed upon the need of service and loyalty to the government during the war. Every speaker embodied something of this in her address and Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, state president, in her address on "Woman and Democracy" made a stirring plea for greater service on the part of women, in order that the world may be made safe for democracy.

The convention adopted the loyalty pledge of the Wisconsin Loyalty League, and also reiterated that the state association had no connection with the National Woman's Party and that it deplored the picketing methods used by the members of that party.

Declaring that President Wilson was the greatest friend of suffrage that has ever occupied the White House, Mrs. Youmans made a strong plea for the suffragists to put loyalty to country before all else. "I see the hope of peace only through international agreement, on the other side of this great war, and then only if the war ends right," said Mrs. Youmans. "I believe that permanent peace, government by the people, the cause of woman, are equally endangered by the cause of militarism. I believe that we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy and only in a world made safe for democracy may we hope for permanent peace. The democracy of these United States is not perfect. It is our ordained mission, yours and mine, to improve it. But to refuse help to a democratic government on the ground that it is imperfect, and so give help to powers which would crush democracy, is strange logic and stranger patriotism."

Mrs. Youmans ventured the prophecy that President Wilson would indorse the Federal Amendment, and said "the Federal Amendment fills our immediate future. We hope and believe it will pass."

The officers elected for 1917-1918 are:

President, Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, Waukesha; first vice-president, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh; second vice-president, Miss E. E. Robinson, Kenosha; third vice-president, Mrs. Frank Thanhouser, Milwaukee; treasurer, Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids; recording secretary, Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. J. Barrett, Sheboygan, and auditors, Mrs. H. A. J. Upham, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Sara Van Dusen, Madison.

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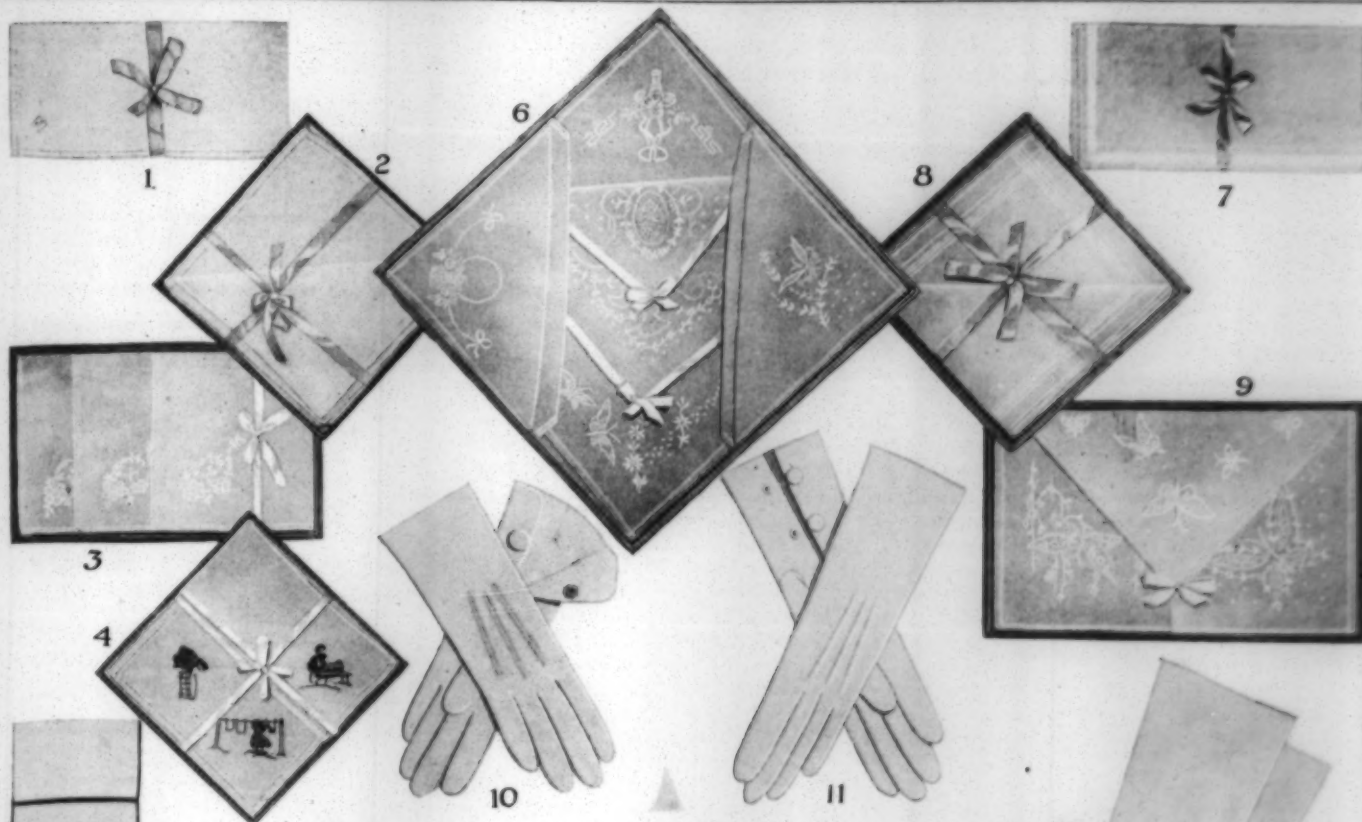
Protection for Working Mothers on War Contracts

PROTECTION for mothers employed on government war contracts is recommended by the Committee on Women in Industry of the Council of National Defense. "No woman," says its bulletin on industrial standards, "shall be employed during a period of two months prior, or two months subsequent to childbirth."

Such a prohibition is already in effect in four states in this country but no provision has yet been made for the care and support of working mothers when thus deprived of their wages.

All European countries that have this restricted period also have maternity insurance, according to official reports, as a protection against suffering, destitution, and impaired strength of both mother and child. To afford full protection of motherhood among families of industrial workers in the United States, the workmen's health insurance bill prepared by the American Association for Labor Legislation in co-operation with the American Medical Association provides for maternity benefits including medical, nursing and obstetrical care, as well as cash payments.

Maternity insurance to accompany the restricted working period for mothers, it is being urged, is necessary in the United States as in the allied countries, to safeguard effectively the health and well being of women workers now entering industries in greatly increased numbers, and to contribute to the nation's industrial power after as well as during the war.



Christmas Gifts For Women

1. Shamrock Linen Handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered letter. 6 for 1.00
2. Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,—double hem-stitched. doz. 1.90
3. Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered initial. box of 6, 1.50, 3.00 and 4.50
4. Children's Picture Handkerchiefs of Pure Linen; series for boys or girls. box of 3, 50c
5. Pure Linen Handkerchiefs with 1/16-inch colored border. doz. 3.00
6. Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs; six assorted designs in box. box 3.00
7. Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with new French hems. doz. 3.50
8. Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with tape edge and hand-turned hems. doz. 4.50
9. Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered in attractive designs. box of 3, 2.50
10. One-clasp White Washable Doeskin Gloves with self or black embroidery. pair 1.75
11. Two-clasp White Chamoisette Gloves. pair 1.00
12. 16-button length White Glace Gloves,—over seam sewn. pair 3.00
13. Slip-on White Washable Doeskin Gloves with strap at wrist. pair 3.00
14. One-clasp Washable Tan Capeskin Gloves. pair 2.50
15. 20-button length White Glace Gloves,—over seam sewn. pair 4.00
16. Thread Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered insteps. Black or White. pair 1.95
17. Thread Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered clox. Black or White. pair 1.95

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Mrs. McClung's New Book

(Continued from page 33)

fear. Just then a trained nurse knocks at the door. She says to the anxious husband:

"I am what is called a pioneer nurse, and I am sent to take care of your wife as long as she needs me. You see the women in Alberta have the vote now, and they have a little more to say than they used to have, and one of the things they are keen on is to help pioneer women over their rough places. Your neighbor, Mrs. Roberts, on her way East, reported your wife's case, and so I am here. The mounted police brought me out; I have everything that is needed."

"But I don't understand!" Mr. Wood began.

"No!" said the nurse; "it is a little queer, isn't it? People have spent money on pigs and cattle and horses, and have bonused railways and elevator companies, or anything that seemed to help the country, while the people who were doing the most for the country, the settlers' wives, were left to live or die as seemed best to them. Woman's most sacred function is to bring children into the world, and if all goes well, why, God bless her! But when things go wrong—God help her! No one else was concerned at all. But women vote now in Alberta, and what they say goes. Men are always ready to help women in any good cause, but, naturally enough, they don't see the tragedy of the lonely woman as women see it. They are just as sympathetic; but they do not know what to do. Some time ago, before the war, there was an agitation to build a monument to the pioneer women, a great affair of marble and stone. The women did not warm up to it at all. They pointed out that it was poor policy to build monuments to brave women who had died while other equally brave women in similar circumstances were being let die! So they frowned down the marble monument idea and began to talk of nurses instead."

"So here I am," concluded Mrs. Sanderson, as she hung up her coat and cap. "I am a monument to those who are gone, and the free gift of the people of Alberta to you and your wife, in slight appreciation of the work you

are doing in settling the country and making all the land in this district more valuable. They are a little late in acknowledging what they owe the settler; but it took the women a few years to get the vote, and then a little while longer to get the woman's point of view before the public."

Mary Wood stood at her father's side, drinking in every word.

"But who pays?" asked Mary's father, "who pays for this?"

"It is all simple enough," said the nurse. "There are many millions of acres in Alberta held by companies, and by private owners who live in New York, London and other places, who hold this land idle, waiting for the prices to go up. The prices advance with the coming in of settlers like yourself, and these owners get the benefit. The government thinks these land-owners should be made to pay something toward helping the settlers, so they have put on a wild-lands tax of one per cent of the value of the land. They have also put a telephone tax on each unoccupied section, which will make it as easy for you to get a telephone as if every section was settled; and they have also a hospital tax, and will put up a hospital next year, where free treatment will be given to everyone who belongs to the municipality."

"The idea is to tax the wild land so heavily that it will not be profitable for speculators to hold it, and it will be released for real, sure-enough settlers. The government holds to the view that it is better to make homes for many people than fortunes for a few."

"What is it you said the women have now?" asked Mary.

The nurse explained carefully to her small but interested audience. When she was done, Mary Wood, aged eleven, had chosen her life work.

"Now I know what I'll be when I grow big," she said. "I intended to be a missionary, but I've changed my mind. I am going to be a voter!"

A. S. B.

Better Get Ready and Go Vote With Me

(Continued from page 32)

thing Mrs. — said about something entirely foreign to voting. I knew at once that you wouldn't have met her if you hadn't gone to her office to register."

I let it go in silence but continued my studies of the things on the sample ballot, not merely to "post up" as he said, but with keen interest, for these Initiative and Referendum questions were so new to me and of such vital significance to all women that I wanted to make no mistake.

At length the seventh of November, 1916, was ushered in with a steady downpour, but as we on this coast do not mind such little things, I, of course, intended going down town. Indeed, I believe if I had been laid up with broken limbs and it had rained fire and brimstone, I should have gotten up and gone on crutches.

My feelings can better be imagined than described when, instead of coming into my room and saying that he was going down town to vote and wouldn't be gone long, or not to

wait dinner if he were detained, etc., my husband said at the breakfast table:

"Better get on your things and go down with me as soon as you can, so as to get there before the crowd begins, for the mill boys and clerks will be there at noon."

Well, I did so, and started off—with my husband to vote—to vote, ladies! If I did not strut when thinking what the errand signified and remembering my sisters "back East," it was because all the other women we met or passed were or had been bound for the same place on the same errand.

We walked along, chatting on any subject as we usually do when together, not once mentioning the subject of voting; it was too momentous to me, and too tame and familiar to him. On my return home, I found that the house had not been wrecked in my absence; nor had the dinner burned; it was as if I had just stepped over to a neighbor's to chat a few moments; no world save my own had suffered any upheaval.

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The New Citizens

THE Naturalization Bureau of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York has offered its co-operation in the campaign for citizenship which has been launched on a big scale by the Woman Suffrage Party, since the victory of November 6. The bureau will be pleased to expedite in every possible way the applications of women who desire to declare their intention to become citizens or who desire to file their petitions for final citizenship.

The Naturalization Bureau is located in the Federal Building (the old Post Office Building), corner of Broadway and Park Row. The hours are from nine to four o'clock, except on Saturday, when the hours are from nine o'clock until noon.

Concerning Food

To the Editor of THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

Your correspondent, Katherine Dooris Sharpe, on page 502, voices a very common misconception—the idea that Americans are urged to save wheat that other nations may eat it rather than other grains. Many women less courteous than Mrs. Sharpe have asserted scornfully that they wouldn't feed their families on corn meal just so a lot of foreigners could eat wheat, and I need hardly point out how helpful this criticism is to those who would give aid and comfort to our enemies. Some weeks ago the "Official Bulletin" called attention to this criticism, and gave the reasons why our national authorities are urging us to save wheat.

The nations we are to aid are not eating the soft white wheat bread we luxuriate in—they are already eating war bread, containing a large proportion of rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes and other substances. Government regulations in the warring countries settle the proportion (in some cases 50 per cent) of other substances to be mixed with wheat. We are asked to save wheat that this war bread may be more nourishing and palatable. Furthermore, wheat flour does not heat and depreciate in quality as readily as corn meal, is convenient to ship, and leaves us very necessary by-products for use in stock feeding.

I like corn meal, and my household uses it freely, but there are other considerations attached to its use besides growing accustomed to it. Its most economical use is as mush or polenta. Corn bread made with egg and milk would be too expensive for countries where both eggs and milk are high-priced luxuries. Hoe cake is cheap and good when fresh, but I find it needs courage to eat it when stale. Yeast-raised corn bread needs other grain with it. Corn meal that is heated or musty is unwholesome, and in a very restricted diet may easily be dangerous. While I believe it is now settled that corn meal, per se, does not cause pellagra, epidemics of this disease have usually occurred where a very narrow and restricted diet included much corn meal of poor quality. The past season early frosts, following a late spring, prevented proper ripening of much corn, which will doubtless be kiln-dried, when soft, and the quality will be poor.

That "corn-fed lassie" of the West did not live by corn alone—that was the physician's little joke. Her diet was liberal and varied, as it always is in the corn belt. Corn meal is rich in carbohydrates and fat, but deficient in protein and mineral matter.

You will find an interesting discussion of the results of corn meal feeding on young animals—the deficiency of bone and muscle resulting—in "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry and Morrison. At present our American dietary is so liberal that we can afford to add more corn meal to it, rather than urge the increased use of our national grain to those who are already suffering for the protein and mineral matter in which it is deficient.

EMILY T. ROYLE.

New York, Nov. 26, 1917.

A Dollar Gift

Subscribe to the *Woman Citizen* for your friends as a Christmas gift. See the outside cover for the rest.



Won't Mamma be S'prised?

It is Bobbie who asks, "Won't Mamma be S'prised?"

Mamma is down town shopping, and Dorothy, Nan and Bobbie, fearing she will not be back in time to make the promised Jell-O dessert, are making it themselves.

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Oatmeal Muffins

No. 1.— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons fat, 1 cup cooked rolled oats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.

The rolled oats are cooked in twice their volume of water for an hour or more.

Mix the milk, rolled oats, egg, and melted fat. Add to dry ingredients which have been sifted together.

No. 2.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups rolled oats, 1 cup flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder.

Pour milk over oats and let soak one-half hour. Add eggs and melted fat. Add to dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Bake 25 to 30 minutes.

Bread Crumb Griddle Cakes

$2\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk, 2 tablespoons fat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups dry bread crumbs, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.

Add fat to scalded milk and pour over bread crumbs. Let stand about 10 minutes or until crumbs are soft. Add beaten egg, and combine with the flour, baking powder, and salt, sifted

Woman's Dress in the Philosophy of the Hour Woman's Opportunity as Citizen

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The above lectures are offered as of especial timeliness by Bertha S. Papazeau, 6 Ellsworth Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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together. If crumbs are not dry, use a little less liquid.

Kindly Keep on Knitting

HARVEY D. GIBSON, General Manager of the American Red Cross, authorizes the following statement:

"A great number of inquiries are being received by the Red Cross from women knitters throughout the United States as to whether they should discontinue knitting.

"The Red Cross, therefore desires to place before the women of this country its conception of the knitting situation. As is well known it is the policy of the Red Cross to supplement, so far as it has the power, the efforts of the Army and Navy in conserving the health and comfort of our soldiers and sailors, either in this country or abroad.

"Sweaters and other knitted articles are designed primarily for warmth. They certainly are not ornamental. Therefore it must follow that when there is an almost universal demand on the part of our soldiers and sailors for sweaters and other knitted articles the demand is a real one. Such articles, therefore, can only be classed as equipment, supplementary though they may be, to that furnished by the Army and Navy. And they undoubtedly constitute equipment that will add greatly to the health and comfort of our men under conditions generally met with.

"The Red Cross know that the soldiers and sailors want sweaters and other knitted articles. These goods can be obtained from the Red Cross in single garments only upon individual request; or if in bulk, then upon the request of a commanding officer. How great the need is, is best evidenced by the fact that in addition to the hundreds of thousands of knitted articles produced by our Red Cross chapters in the last few months we have been compelled to purchase 550,000 extra sweaters alone to meet the insistent demand made upon us by our men for them. We are sorry that we had to do any purchasing at all because we know how much the soldiers and sailors of this country prefer the sweaters and other articles knitted by the women of this country.

"It may be understood further that in addition to the demands of our Army and Navy we have urgent demands from Commissions abroad for like articles for destitute civilian populations: men, women and children—who, if not actually homeless, are very scantily clad and usually without fuel, in this cold weather, to warm their houses.

"It is hoped that this general statement will satisfy the women of this country who have been devoting all their possible time to knitting for our men. We cannot too strongly urge all women who are now knitting to keep on knitting."

On Force as the Basis of Government

THE fifty women guards on the new subway extension of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit railways will be able by pushing an air pressure lever to open all the doors under their jurisdiction. Women who have pushed a broom on carpeted floors or have exercised their shoulder muscles over a rubbing board, may smile knowingly after this when they hear comments about the superior physical force needed for men's jobs.

Straight Edge Industrial Settlement

By AVERY QUERCUS

I

I AM HIRING this column to indulge in the popular diversion of lecturing the ladies on citizenship.

Having no political ax to grind, possibly what I have to say may have an element of novelty.

I am going to write about methods for the settlement of industrial problems.

MOST "GOVERNMENT" is a fungus growth, a parasite that fastens upon industry and sucks its life-blood in the form of irresponsible and oppressive tribute.

That kind of government is Autocracy. It ignores the law of human service, recognizing no obligation to render any service in return for the tribute it exacts. Would that Autocracy were confined to Germany, Austria and Turkey. But we have a lot of it in this country, and being a supposed democracy, it "belongs" to all of us—like a boil or a cancer.

To acknowledge this is not disloyalty, but simply diagnosis, which is the first step toward relief.

THE ANTIDOTE for Autocracy is good citizenship. In fact, Autocracy is simply bad citizenship asserting itself in government.

Democracy is good citizenship asserting itself in government.

The difference between good citizenship and bad citizenship and the difference between Autocracy and Democracy may be expressed in one word—SERVICE.

CITIZENSHIP that functionates one day in the year for a few minutes at the polls may be either good or bad, or simply good-for-nothing.

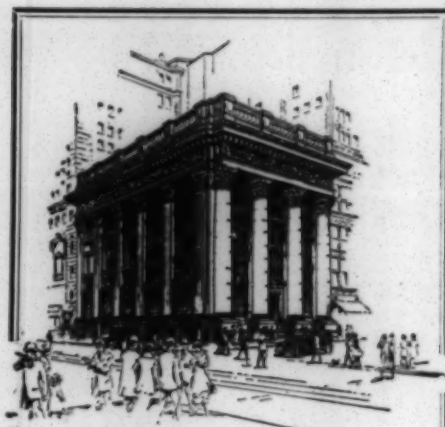
Good citizenship is useful service 365 days in the year—service that people want and are glad to pay for and recognize as worth the price.

THE ENTERPRISE I am going to write about in this series of articles is "a working model of an industrial commonwealth."

It is not a scheme of government or of espionage that is to be fastened upon an unwilling or an unsuspecting world, but it is a serious attempt at organizing human service on a plan which, if universally adopted, would solve all human problems.

As I cannot in these articles go into the details of the working plan of the Straight Edge Industrial Settlement, I suggest that you write for literature about the enterprise. Address Straight Edge, 100 Lawrence Street, New York. If you enclose a dime, they will send you the booklet, "The Highest of All Arts," suggesting how the art of cooperation might be taught in public schools.

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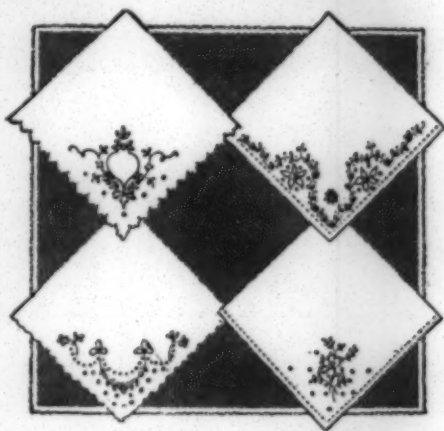
(Continued from page 33)

others of this series are to be placed eventually in ten southern states. Miss Kinney is also the creator of "America, 1917," an interpretation of the American spirit in the present war. She is a sculptor of soldiers. Her bronzes of General Owen and General A. P. Stewart are soon to be unveiled.

These women sculptors are two of many creative geniuses, men and women, who have put into the world's holocaust the final gift of creative beauty. Rupert Brooke and Gaudier Breszke, countless other men musicians, poets and artists have laid their young laurel wreathes on the arms of the European Moloch. The women artists of Europe and America are marching up smilingly to lay their gifts there too.

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